

Burlington County



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5 Devon Avenue

5 Devon Avenue

Medford Township

Burlington County

BLOCK: 5701 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Private Residence
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Removing/
Further Monitoring Required

Soil

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Investigating

Surface Water

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund

\$74,000

1986 Bond Fund













\$55,000

Corporate Business Tax

\$98,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A leaking underground storage tank contaminated ground water and surface water in this Pinelands residential community. The problem was first discovered when residents observed fuel oil floating on a nearby lake that is used for recreational purposes. NJDEP removed the leaking underground storage tank in 1993 and installed a recovery trench to capture fuel oil floating on the water table. As of December 1999, the recovery trench had collected approximately 600 gallons of fuel oil. NJDEP has also installed a bio-venting system to enhance microbial degradation of the residual contamination in the soil. Operation of the recovery trench is scheduled to continue for approximately three years. NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation (RI) in 1999 to delineate the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Free Product Recovery					 Planned
Ground Water & Soil Investigation					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

7 Hawk Lane

7 Hawk Lane

Medford Township

Burlington County

BLOCK: 714 **LOT:** 3

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Private Residence
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Fuel Oil

STATUS

Removed/
Levels Not of Concern

Soil

Fuel Oil

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES








Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$160,500

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1993, soil and ground water at this site became contaminated with fuel oil due to a collapsed above ground storage tank. NJDEP excavated and removed the contaminated soil and installed a small free-product recovery system to remove fuel oil from the ground water. NJDEP discontinued operation and maintenance of the recovery system in 1994 when fuel oil could no longer be recovered. Ground water sampling has confirmed that the remedial action was effective, and NJDEP is preparing to recommend no further action for this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Soil Removal & Ground Water IRM				
		Planned		Underway
		Completed		Not Required

Big Hill (BEMS) Sanitary Landfill

Big Hill and Old Forge Roads

Southampton Township

Burlington County

BLOCK: 2702 **LOTS:** 3,4,5,7,8

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 113 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Undeveloped

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds Metals	Delineated
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds Metals	Removed
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds Metals	Capped
Air	Methane Gas	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	\$1,802,000
1981 Bond Fund	\$4,018,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$14,077,000
General State Fund	\$2,365,000
Corporate Business Tax	\$144,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Burlington Environmental Management Services Incorporated (BEMS, Inc.) operated a municipal landfill at this site from the mid-1970s to 1982. The waste fill occupies 40 acres of the 113-acre property, and two sides of the landfill closely border the LeisureTowne housing development. A cap was constructed on the western half of the landfill by BEMS, Inc. at the time operations ceased, but it failed to perform properly. Precipitation continued to infiltrate the landfill, generating large quantities of leachate that contaminated the ground water and surface waters and caused foul odors. In addition, storm water runoff from the landfill occasionally caused nearby properties to flood, and methane gas generated by the decomposing waste fill migrated through the soil and into private yards.

In 1987, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and identify cleanup alternatives. During the course of the RI/RAS, NJDEP implemented several Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs) to address the problems experienced by residents living adjacent to the landfill.

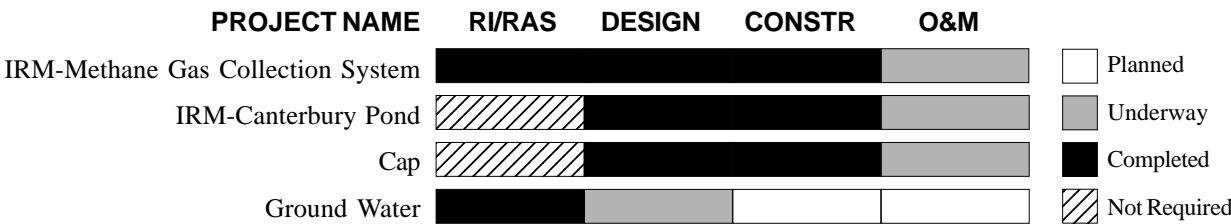
Big Hill (BEMS) Sanitary Landfill

(Continued from previous page)

The IRMs included constructing a limited methane collection system and a flare, constructing an on-site storm water retention basin, improving surface water drainage, and dredging sediments contaminated with landfill leachate from Canterbury Pond in LeisureTowne.

In 1991, NJDEP signed a Decision Document that required capping of the landfill with a solid waste type cap and installation of a site-wide methane gas collection/treatment system and leachate collection system. NJDEP completed construction of these remedial measures in 1999 and operation and maintenance of the landfill cap and the methane and leachate controls is ongoing.

The RI/RAS, which was completed in 1994, revealed that ground water at the landfill is contaminated with organic and inorganic compounds at levels above New Jersey's ground water quality criteria. Landfill-related contaminants were also detected in several nearby surface water bodies but at levels that do not present an immediate threat to human health or the environment. Based on these findings, NJDEP issued a Decision Document in 1995 that required installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the ground water contamination, as well as periodic monitoring of the surface water and sediments. NJDEP began a Remedial Design to develop engineering plans and specifications for the ground water remediation system in 1998.



Cosden Chemical Coatings Incorporated

Cherry Street

Beverly City

Burlington County

BLOCK: 10 **LOT:** 18

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 4 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineated

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Metals

Partially Removed/Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund
General State Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

























\$11,817,000
\$154,000
\$310,000
\$329,000
\$212,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Cosden Chemical Coatings Incorporated manufactured industrial coating materials at this location under several names between the 1940s and 1989. Various volatile and nonvolatile solvents, pigments and PCBs were used in the manufacturing process. Prior to 1974, used solvents and other wastes were regularly transported off site for recycling. After 1974, the recycling ceased and drums of wastes accumulated on the property. During a 1980 site inspection NJDEP found hundreds of unsecured drums, some of which were leaking onto the ground. There was also evidence of spillage due to careless operating procedures. NJDEP ordered Cosden Chemical Coatings to remove the drums and clean up the spills, but the company did not comply. Between 1985 and 1986, NJDEP conducted an Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) to dispose of the drummed materials, clean up surface spills and remove contaminated soil from around the loading dock area.

USEPA added Cosden Chemical Coatings to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1987, and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the site the following year. After operations at the facility ceased in 1989, USEPA installed a fence around areas of contaminated soil and disposed of containers of waste that remained inside the process building. In 1990, a fire occurred at the site that resulted in condemnation of the process building.

In 1992, USEPA completed the RI/FS and issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required in-situ stabilization of the soils contaminated with metals and PCBs and installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. The ROD also required the decontamination and demolition of the condemned building with off-site disposal of the debris. USEPA completed the decontamination/demolition phase of the cleanup in 1995. During the Remedial Design for the soil treatment project, USEPA determined that only 3,700 cubic yards of soil were contaminated, rather than the 8,000 cubic yards originally estimated. Furthermore, the contaminated soil was found to be widely scattered throughout the site, making in-situ treatment impractical. Consequently, USEPA modified the ROD in 1998 to change the soil remedy to excavation and off-site disposal. The soil remedy was completed in 1999. The Remedial Design for the ground water extraction and treatment system is underway.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
IRM-Building Decon					 Planned
IRM-Surface Removal					 Underway
Building Decon, Demolition & Removal					 Completed
Soils Removal					 Not Required
Ground Water Pump & Treat					

Electronic Parts Specialty Company

Coles Avenue

Lumberton Township

Burlington County

BLOCK: 17.01 **LOT:** 2
19.55 4
19 5.02

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Metal Plating
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 6 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineated
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineating
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1981 Bond Fund	\$300,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$851,000
Corporate Business Tax	\$590,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Electronic Parts Specialty Company (EPSCO) plates metal components for the electronics industry. Primary operations have historically included caustic zinc plating, electroplating, bondarizing and anodizing. For approximately 40 years, the facility discharged plating waste water directly into an unlined lagoon at the rear of the property. NJDEP ordered EPSCO to discontinue the discharge in 1985. In 1990, EPSCO fenced the lagoon in response to a NJDEP directive.

Between 1993 and 1997, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Alternative Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and identify cleanup alternatives. The RI/RAS revealed that contaminated soil is present in the lagoon, the lagoon overflow area, beneath the metals plating building and other on-site areas. The RI/RAS also revealed that a plume of contaminated ground water has migrated off site and is impacting Bobby's Run Creek, which is located several hundred yards south of the EPSCO facility. A survey of nearby properties that was conducted as part of the RI/RAS confirmed that there are no private drinking water wells or irrigation wells at risk of becoming contaminated due to the ground water plume.

In 1998, NJDEP issued a Decision Document that selected two remedial actions for the site: 1) excavation and off-site disposal of the highly contaminated soil "hot spots" from underneath the plating building, discharge lines and lagoon area, and installation of a cap over the areas with lower levels of contamination; and 2) installation of a ground water remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water in the shallow aquifer. In 1999, NJDEP demolished and disposed of the plating building and concrete foundation. NJDEP plans to delineate the volatile organic contamination in the soil at the former location of the plating building and excavate and dispose of the soil hot spots in the spring of 2000.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Preliminary Investigation	Completed	Not Required	Not Required	Not Required	Planned
Initial Lagoon Study & Fencing	Completed	Not Required	Completed	Not Required	Underway
Building Demolition	Not Required	Not Required	Completed	Not Required	Completed
Hot Spot Excavation	Not Required	Not Required	Underway	Not Required	Not Required
Sitewide	Completed	Planned	Planned	Planned	

Ellis Property

Sharp Road

Evesham Township

Burlington County

BLOCK: 14 **LOT:** 4

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Drum Cleaning and Storage
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 36 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

STATUS

Delineated

Soil

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Lead
Asbestos

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

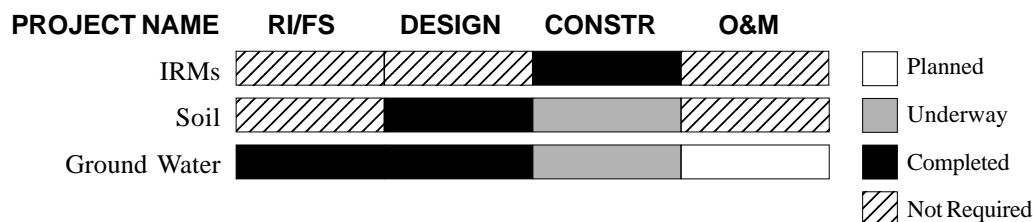
\$3,983,000
\$281,000
\$152,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A drum cleaning and storage facility occupied a four acre portion of this site during the 1970s. The facility ceased operations in 1978 after a fire damaged several of the buildings. A site inspection conducted by NJDEP in 1980 revealed that approximately 75 drums containing chemical wastes were being stored in the main building and storage sheds and additional drums and other containers were scattered throughout the property. The drums and containers were in various stages of deterioration, and some had leaked onto the ground. NJDEP also found evidence of spillage due to past operations.

In 1983, USEPA added the Ellis Property to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites. NJDEP implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) that year to remove and dispose of grossly contaminated soil and approximately 100 drums of waste. The main building and sheds were also demolished at the time because they were structurally unsafe. In 1985, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA removed the remaining drums during a second IRM in 1990. In all, approximately 300 drums were removed from the site during the IRMs.

In 1992, after completing the RI/FS, NJDEP issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence. The ROD divided the remediation of the site into two separate actions: the excavation and off-site disposal of the remaining contaminated soil and installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated shallow ground water. In 1998, NJDEP excavated and disposed of 1,400 cubic yards of contaminated soil, backfilled the excavations with clean soil and regraded the property. Construction of the ground water remediation system was begun in 1999 and is expected to be completed in early 2000.



Florence Land Recontouring Incorporated Landfill
Cedar Lane Extension Florence, Mansfield and Springfield Townships
Burlington County

BLOCKS:	Florence	173	LOTS:	1,2,3,02,3,03
	Mansfield	44		7
		44A		8
	Springfield	304		1,4

CATEGORY:	Superfund State Lead	TYPE OF FACILITY:	Landfill
		OPERATION STATUS:	Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 86 Acres **SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Industrial/Agricultural

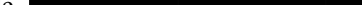
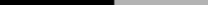
MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Heavy Metals	Contained
Leachate	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Removing
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Heavy Metals	Capped

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	\$16,942,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$388,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Florence Land Recontouring (FLR) Landfill operated as a municipal disposal facility from 1973 to 1981. The landfill was permitted to accept sanitary wastes, including sewage sludge and non-chemical industrial wastes. In 1975, NJDEP conducted an investigation which concluded that some hazardous wastes had been illegally disposed of at the site. After operations at the site ceased, leachate seeps were observed near the banks of a nearby creek and landfill gases were found to be emitting from the waste fill. USEPA placed FLR Landfill on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1984.

In 1985, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed that although contamination from the landfill had migrated into the shallow aquifer underlying the site, the deeper Magothy-Raritan Aquifer was not affected. The RI/FS also determined that the shallow ground water contamination had not migrated laterally beyond the boundaries of the site. In 1986, after completing the RI/FS, NJDEP signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence. The ROD required encapsulation of the landfill through installation of a cap and a circumferential slurry wall, and installation of storm water controls and leachate and landfill gas collection systems. NJDEP completed construction of the remedial actions specified in the ROD in 1994, and regraded various non-fill related slopes in 1995. NJDEP plans to operate the leachate and landfill gas collection systems and conduct maintenance activities at the site for 30 years.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required

Kauffman & Minter Incorporated

Route 537 (Monmouth Road) Springfield Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 1601 **LOT:** 16

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Trucking
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Inorganic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Partially Removed/
Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

















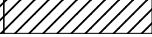



\$2,280,000
\$264,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Kauffman & Minter Incorporated (K&M) transported bulk liquids such as plasticizers, resins, vegetable oils, soaps, petroleum oils and alcohols in tanker trucks. Between 1960 and 1981, the company discharged contaminated waste water collected from washing the interiors of the trucks into an unlined lagoon at the site. In 1978, NJDEP directed K&M to transport all process water and liquid from the lagoon to a waste processing center, but the company did not comply. Several years later the dike surrounding the lagoon broke, allowing waste water to migrate onto a neighboring property and wetlands.

Between 1981 and 1989, USEPA and NJDEP conducted several site inspections and collected waste water, ground water, surface water and sediment samples. The findings of the inspections prompted USEPA to place the site on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1989. The primary area of concern was the waste water lagoon, which was identified as a source of contamination to the ground water. In 1990, USEPA and K&M signed an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) that required K&M to close the lagoon and address the contaminated sediments. In 1991, after K&M had failed to comply with the ACO, USEPA fenced and drained the lagoon under an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM). Later that year, USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Sampling of nearby residential wells that was conducted as part of the investigation did not reveal any contamination above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards.

In 1996, USEPA completed the RI/FS and issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required removal and off-site disposal of the lagoon sediments and contaminated soils located in a drainage ditch and a wetland area, and long-term monitoring of the shallow ground water. USEPA excavated and disposed of approximately 14,000 tons of contaminated lagoon sediments and soils and backfilled the site with clean materials in 1997. In a separate action performed concurrently with USEPA's soil removal project, NJDEP excavated and removed nine underground storage tanks and approximately 3,000 tons of contaminated soil. During USEPA's removal project, a small plume of ground water contamination and additional contaminated soil in a ditch area were discovered. USEPA excavated and disposed of 3,500 tons of soil from the ditch area in 1998. USEPA is currently evaluating options to address the ground water contamination at the site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
IRM-Lagoon Drainage					 Planned
Soil					 Underway
Ground Water					 Completed
NJDEP UST Removal					 Not Required

Lang Property

Whitesbog-Pasadena Road and City Line Road
Pemberton Township

Burlington County

BLOCK: 907 **LOTS:** 7,8,9

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 40 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

Metals

STATUS

Treating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Metals

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund

1981 Bond Fund

Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$15,490,000

\$800,000

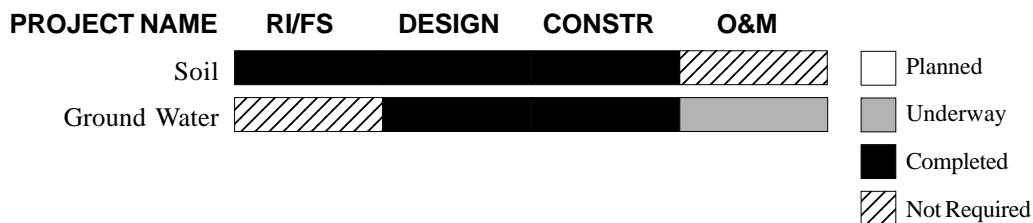
\$460,000

\$260,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is located in a blueberry and cranberry farming area of the Pinelands. In 1975, approximately 1,300 55-gallon drums of various hazardous chemicals were dumped on a two-acre portion of the property. The property owners removed the drums in 1976 in response to legal action by NJDEP. However, substantial contamination of the soil and ground water still existed as a result of these disposal activities.

USEPA added the Lang Property to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983 and subsequently conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the nature and extent of the contamination and identify cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed that the shallow ground water and the surface soil where the dumping had occurred were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and metals. In 1986, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water and excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated surface soil. USEPA removed 13,000 tons of contaminated soil and backfilled the excavations with clean soil in 1988. Construction of the ground water remediation system was completed in 1996 and operation and maintenance of the system is ongoing under the supervision of USEPA. Recent sampling results have shown that the levels of contaminants in the ground water have significantly decreased.



Minsei Kogyo Shoji KK American Incorporated

Savoy Boulevard Woodland Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 3601 **LOT:** 2.1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Metals Reclamation
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 13 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Rural

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Metals

STATUS

Levels Not of Concern

Soil

Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Metals
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
Spill Fund










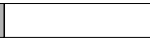
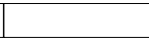
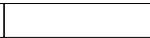
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED





\$1,527,000
\$152,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Between the late 1970s and the early 1980s, the Minsei company operated a facility on this property to recover precious metals and to break down large equipment for scrap. In 1984, the owners of the facility entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) with NJDEP to sample and remove approximately 20 drums, analyze soils and perform a ground water investigation. However, when the soil analysis confirmed the presence of PCBs, the owners informed NJDEP that they were unable to satisfy the requirements of the ACO. The site was secured with a fence in 1988.

In 1992, USEPA removed the drums and approximately 1,600 tons of contaminated soil from the site. NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1997 to delineate the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and identify cleanup options. Analysis of the ground water at the site has not shown significant levels of contamination. A review of USEPA's post-excavation data from the 1992 removal action has shown that the contaminated soil within the fenced area has been addressed. NJDEP collected soil samples from around the perimeter of the site in late 1999 to establish a Declaration of Environmental Restriction (DER) for the property. No further remedial remedial actions are planned for the site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Fencing				
EPA Soil Removal				
Sitewide				

 Planned
 Underway
 Completed
 Not Required

Noble Oil Company

30 Cramer Road

Tabernacle Township

Burlington County

BLOCK: 325 **LOT:** 1A, 2A

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Waste Oil Processing Facility
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.6 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Benzene

STATUS

Levels Not of Concern

Soil

Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Volatile Organic Compounds

Partially Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED






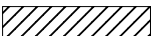
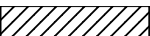

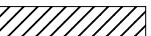

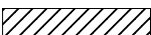
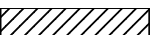

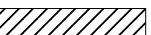


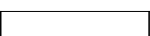
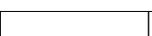
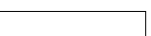

\$1,211,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Noble Oil Company operated a waste oil storage and treatment facility at this site from approximately 1950 until 1992. A state court ordered the facility closed in 1992 for numerous environmental violations, including discharging wastes directly to the ground. The unpaved facility is located in a mixed residential/commercial area in the Pinelands Protection Area where residents and businesses rely on private potable wells. Approximately 50 private wells are located within a 1000- foot radius of the site. At the time operations ceased, the facility consisted of a one-story building, eight underground storage tanks which ranged in size from 250 to 20,000 gallons, 15 above ground storage tanks which ranged in size from 5,000 to 20,000 gallons, 22 tanker trailers and four heat exchange tanks.

NJDEP conducted preliminary sampling of the soil and ground water at the site between 1989 and 1992. The sampling revealed that the soil and ground water were contaminated with organic compounds but nearby private potable wells were not affected. In 1996, NJDEP removed approximately 500 tons of contaminated soil, 84,500 gallons of liquids/sludges and 167 drums of waste materials from the site during an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM). The underground storage tanks, above ground storage tanks and tanker trailers were also removed at this time.

In 1997, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Alternative Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and identify cleanup alternatives. Based on RI sampling results and visual observations, NJDEP determined that surface and subsurface soil contamination extended to two adjacent residential properties. NJDEP excavated approximately 2,100 tons of contaminated soil from those properties and the Noble Oil site and backfilled the excavated areas with clean soil in 1998. The RI and post-RI confirmatory sampling results indicate that the concentrations of contaminants in the ground water have diminished to levels below New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP plans to issue a Decision Document for the site in 2000 that will require excavation and removal of a small quantity of contaminated soil remaining on the Noble Oil property and long-term ground water monitoring.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Initial Investigation					 Planned
IRM					 Underway
Soil Removal					 Completed
Sitewide					 Not Required

Roebling Steel Company

Hornberger and 2nd Avenues Florence Township Burlington County

BLOCK 126.01 **LOT:** 1
139 1,2,3

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Steel Mill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 200 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals	Delineating
Surface Water and Sediment	Metals	Delineating
Soil	Metals	Partially Removed/ Delineating
Structures	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Asbestos Metals	Removing

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund	\$28,600,000
1981 Bond Fund	\$954,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$25,000
Corporate Business Tax	\$500,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site operated as a steel mill from 1906 until 1981, when the last operator, the John A. Roebling Steel Company, closed down and leased portions of the site to other businesses. There are approximately 70 buildings at the site. Potential sources of contamination included two sludge lagoons, an inactive landfill, storage tanks, pits and sumps containing hazardous materials, railroad cars containing fly ash, process buildings containing treatment baths, a network of underground piping containing liquids and sludges, and friable asbestos insulation covering pipes. In addition, slag residue from steel production was used to fill in a large portion of the property bordering the Delaware River shoreline. These conditions prompted USEPA to add the Roebling Steel Company to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1982.

In 1985, USEPA began a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Between 1987 and 1988, USEPA conducted two major Emergency Removal Actions to reduce the risk of fire and prevent injuries to trespassers. Approximately 3,000 55-gallon drums, 5,000 gallons of acids and more than 100 tons of hazardous solids and laboratory chemicals were transported off site during the Emergency Removal Actions. After the Emergency Removal Actions were completed USEPA divided the site into the following Operable Units (OU): the high hazard sources of contamination that were not addressed during the Emergency Removal Actions (OU1); the playground area bordering the southeast side of the site (OU2); the 34-acre slag disposal area adjacent to the Delaware River (OU3); the 70 on-site buildings and associated contamination (OU4); and the on-site soils, ground water, lagoons and other areas of concern (OU5).

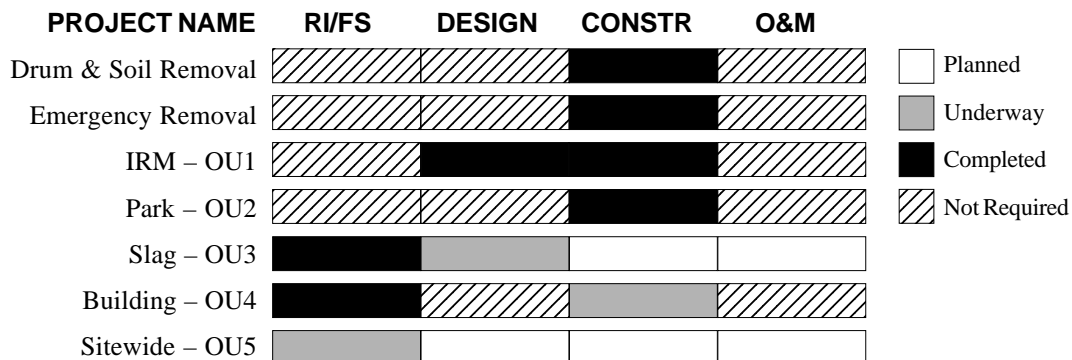
Between 1990 and 1995, USEPA issued a three Record of Decisions (RODs) with NJDEP concurrence that outlined remedial actions for OU1 through OU4. In 1991, USEPA conducted an IRM to fulfill the OU1 ROD, which required the removal and off-site disposal of drums, transformers, tank contents, baghouse dust and chemical piles, tires and the contaminated surface soils under the Roebling Park water tower. Over 260 drums of waste, 45,000 gallons of transformer oil, 267,000 gallons of tank liquids, 1,300 tons of tank sludges, as well as smaller quantities of asbestos and contaminated soil were removed during the IRM. Remediation of OU2, excavation of approximately 160 cubic yards of contaminated soil, was completed in 1994 and the playground was subsequently reopened. Because the material excavated from the playground

Roebling Steel Company

(Continued from previous page)

was determined to be nonhazardous, it was disposed of in the slag area. For OU3, USEPA plans to install a soil cover over the entire 34-acre slag area and then vegetate the soil cover to prevent erosion. Remediation of OU4 has begun with the decontamination of the buildings.

USEPA is currently conducting a RI/FS to address the site-wide contamination (OU5). The RI/FS has included sampling of the surface and subsurface soil across the site, an on-site landfill, two sludge lagoons, river and creek sediments and ground water. USEPA expects to complete the RI/FS and issue a ROD specifying remedial actions for OU5 in 2000.



Texaco Service Station Burlington City

Route 130 & Wood Street Burlington City

Burlington County

BLOCK: 74 **LOTS:** 6,7,25

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Confirmed

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Confirmed

Air

Volatile Organic Compounds

Potential

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

No Public Funds Authorized to Date

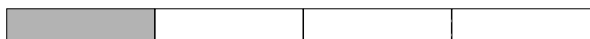
SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as Param Petroleum and Burlington Gas and Diesel. It has operated as a service station since at least 1979. In 1991, gasoline vapors were detected in the storm sewer along Wood Street and floor drains at a nearby commercial establishment. Explosive levels of gasoline vapors were also detected in the sanitary sewer line in 1994, which were traced back to the Param Petroleum facility. Gasoline-contaminated water has also reportedly been discharged directly onto the ground at the site. In late 1994, the owner of the service station removed ten underground gasoline storage tanks and three diesel underground storage tanks from the property. The tanks were found to contain numerous holes and a five-inch layer of free product was observed on the ground water in the tank excavations. The owner replaced the underground tanks and resumed operations.

In 1996, gasoline vapors were again detected in the adjacent sanitary sewer line and in the floor drains of the nearby commercial establishment. NJDEP directed the Potentially Responsible Parties to investigate and remediate the contamination at the service station, but they did not comply. In 1999, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the extent of the contamination at the site and identify cleanup alternatives. The RI/RAS will include sampling of the soil and ground water at the site and testing the indoor air at nearby a school, residences and businesses for gasoline vapors. Sampling at the site is scheduled to begin in 2000.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M

Sitewide



- ☐ Planned
- ☒ Underway
- ☐ Completed
- ☐ Not Required

